

Iraq OKs POW exchange points

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq Tuesday officially announced its agreement that Kuwait and Ankara, Turkey, should be stop-over points for the exchange of visits by families of prisoners captured in the Gulf war. A Foreign Ministry spokesman was quoted by the Iraqi News Agency as saying Iraq was ready to provide all the necessary facilities and services for such visits. The spokesman said Iraq had told the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Baghdad that it was prepared to carry out the plan under ICRC supervision, whatever the number of family members, and to arrange for families to visit holy places in Iraq. Iraq and Iran agreed last month to allow visits by families of prisoners of war.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورديان تايمز يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Iran 'violates human rights'

LONDON (R) — The human rights organisation Amnesty International has said it had received hundreds of detailed reports of torture inflicted by Revolutionary Guards in Iranian prisons. In a press release it said some prisoners had died under torture and then been hanged, apparently to make it seem that they had been legally executed. The London-based organisation said it had appealed to Prime Minister Hussein Mousavi for a public ban on torture to be proclaimed from the highest level of the Iranian leadership. It also renewed a request to send delegates for talks aimed at stopping human rights violations and executions. At least 255 people were reported to have been executed last month alone, amnesty said.

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European MPs due here Feb. 28

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the Socialist group in the European Parliament will arrive in Amman on Feb. 28 for a visit to Jordan as part of a tour in the area aimed at getting acquainted with the Middle East situation. During its three-day stay here, the delegation will meet with high-ranking Jordanian officials and will discuss with them basic issues of interest, particularly the Palestinian problem and the Jordanian position on these issues.

Greenlanders may vote against EEC

GODTHAAB, Greenland (R) — Greenlanders voted Tuesday in a referendum which could halve the land area of the European Economic Community (EEC). Some 32,500 eligible voters trudged through snow and ice to polling stations throughout the world's largest island. Officials in this tiny capital of 10,000 on the southwest coast said the poll was likely to show a slight majority opposing continued membership of the 10-nation community. No other territory or country in the community has left since its foundation in 1957 and a "no" vote and subsequent withdrawal could have wide-ranging repercussions on the rest of the EEC, according to Danish officials in Godthaab. An eventual withdrawal could set a dangerous precedent with both the British opposition Labour Party and the Greek Socialist government in favour of leaving. EEC officials in Brussels have said.

Farah Diba denies marriage plans

KUWAIT (A.P.) — Sources close to Farah Diba, widow of the former Shah of Iran, were quoted Tuesday as denying Egyptian press reports that she planned to marry one of the late Shah's top army men. "There is no truth at all to these reports," the sources were quoted by the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Siyassah. The authoritative Cairo magazine October had reported earlier that the former empress, now living in Egypt, intended to marry Hamed Sarwan, an Iranian army officer who left with the Shah's family before the fundamentalist Muslim revolution in Iran.

Iraq, GCC open information meeting

KUWAIT (A.P.) — A conference comprising the information ministers of Iraq and the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) got underway Tuesday with the avowed aim of confronting campaigns, especially in the Western press, against oil-producing countries. "It is no secret that the region is the focus of ambitions and plot-hatching, all aimed at undermining our sovereignty and blundering our natural resources, under fragile pretexts hiding sly intentions," Kuwaiti Information Minister Sabah Al-Ahmad said in inaugurating the conference. Kuwaiti conference sources said he was referring in particular to repeated statements by American officials on formation of a U.S. Rapid Deployment Force to protect oil fields against Soviet threats.

Mubarak frees 163 detainees

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Tuesday ordered the release of 163 detainees rounded up last September when 1,600 people were arrested on charges of stirring sectarian strife. The Middle East News Agency said Mr. Mubarak issued the order "after he was assured that the releases would not constitute any danger to the country's security." Since Mr. Mubarak came to power last October following the assassination of President Anwar Sadat who ordered the arrests, he has freed some 300 of those detained.

S. Yemeni president visits Nicaragua

MANAGUA (R) — South Yemen President Ali Nasser Mohammad arrived in Nicaragua Monday night on what officials described as a courtesy visit. It was not known how long he would stay.

Saudi Arabia, Oman sign security pact

RIYADH (A.P.) — Saudi Arabia signed Tuesday a "comprehensive" internal security pact with Oman.

Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz said the pact, the fourth to be signed by Saudi Arabia with a Gulf country so far, was "more comprehensive" than the earlier pacts.

Saudi Arabia and Oman are members in the 10-month-old Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which also comprises Kuwait, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain and Qatar.

Of the five Saudi allies, only Kuwait is now left without a joint pact with Saudi Arabia.

The Saudis signed the first pact last December with Bahrain, following an aborted Iranian-backed "Islamic revolution" coup bid in that state.

The Saudis signed two more "identical" pacts with the United Arab Emirates and Qatar Sunday night, on the eve of an emergency Arab interior ministers conference.

Tuesday's pact came as the six GCC interior ministers were holding a private conference of their own on Gulf security.

Oman's interior minister Badr Ibn Saud Al-Borsaei said after the signature that his country is "providing the necessary protection for the Hormuz Straits... which is part of the territorial waters and sovereign territory of Oman."

He said Oman had "previously presented its visualisation about buttressing the sultanate so that it may be able to protect the straits."

He did not elaborate, but he said there has been "great understanding" at the GCC interior ministers meeting "for all these matters."

It was not clear whether he was referring to Oman's military hardware requirements, assessed by a GCC military mission last month,

or to proposals presented by Oman two years ago for establishing a Western multinational naval force to protect the straits.

Oman's proposals, presented before the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war, were rejected by Iran and some other countries at the time because of foreign involvement entailed.

The Omani proposal calls for \$100 million worth of mine sweepers, patrol boats, and other naval weapons within the framework of the envisaged multinational force.

Prince Nayef appeared to be warning of a scorched earth policy by saying that the security organs of Saudi Arabia and Oman will "pursue through joint operations" anything directed against the security of either state.

He said the pact will give "a strong impetus to joint cooperation at a time when it has been ascertained that security for both states is indivisible."

The Omani minister said the pact will "play a major role in coordination and security cooperation in numerous fields."

He said these include "exchange of information, training, expatriation of outlaws, cooperation between border authorities, and infiltrators."

Public statements about this and previous pacts have been phrased in general terms, but Prince Nayef is on record as stating Saudi forces were on standby for swift deployment to any Gulf country that requests them.

An announcement in the United Arab Emirates Monday, a few hours after the signature of its joint pact with Saudi Arabia, said UAE armed forces commander had resigned. There was no hint whether this had anything at all to do with the pact or current joint security and defence plans by the GCC.

North Yemen said bidding for membership in GCC

MANAMA, Bahrain (A.P.) — The president of North Yemen arrived here Tuesday on the fourth leg of a Gulf tour that is shaping up as a bid by North Yemen to join the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Anbaa quoted "highly informed sources" as saying Col. Saleh is broaching, during his Gulf talks, the concept that the six-nation GCC must be "buttressed (by) the unity march" he has started with neighbouring South Yemen.

Col. Saleh began his tour Saturday by talks in Oman, which has been accusing South Yemen of serving as "a Soviet colony complete with military and airbases."

He then held talks in Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

The four states included in Col. Saleh's tour so far comprise, together with Saudi Arabia and Qatar, the ten-month-old GCC, a

flexible framework for Gulf economic integration and joint defence.

Saudi Arabia, which has close economic links with North Yemen, appears certain to favour North Yemen's joining the GCC.

Al-Anbaa said Gulf leaders are withholding any verdict on North Yemen's bid, adopting the position that "there is a time for everything."

North Yemen Premier Abdul Karim Iriani affirmed in an interview two days ago that Islam would be the cornerstone of a unified constitution, currently under consideration by the two Yemens, and that all bodies would be elected by direct vote in precincts tabulated according to the number of inhabitants.

Col. Saleh's tour will also take to Jordan and Iraq. He is expected in Amman on Wednesday.

Qadhafi starts Tunisia visit, may seek step-by-step union

TUNIS (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi Tuesday arrived in Tunisia in a bid to normalise bilateral relations, strained since an abortive merger attempt between the two countries eight years ago.

The merger failed after Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba reneged on the agreement shortly after signing it in January, 1974, saying he had been misled by his pro-Libyan foreign minister, Mohammad Masrouji, whom he sacked.

Under the terms of the merger the two countries were to have formed an "Islamic Arab Republic" with a single constitution, one flag and one president (Mr. Bourguiba), assisted by a vice-president (Col. Qadhafi). The two leaders have not met since.

Col. Qadhafi visited Tunisia uninvited last month while Mr. Bourguiba was in the United States for medical care. Informed sources said Mr. Bourguiba invited the Libyan leader back to Tunisia on condition he returned the merger document which they had both signed. Col. Qadhafi accepted this, the sources said.

No official would confirm that the Libyan leader, who arrived by road at the southern border post of Ras Jedir Tuesday morning, was actually bringing the document to Tunis, where he was expected Tuesday night.

The visit was officially announced only Tuesday morning, and informed sources said instructions had been given to avoid much publicity until Wednesday's meeting of the two leaders.

The sources said Col. Qadhafi intended to propose to Mr. Bourguiba a step-by-step union. Libya proposed a similar scheme to Algeria but that country discreetly torpedoed it when it failed earlier this month to organise a meeting of the two governments in Algiers.

However, the sources said the Tunisian president is unlikely to sign any new document, although he would be prepared to accept specific cooperation agreements, including in the oil sector.

Wednesday's talks will coincide with the decision by the International Court of Justice on a 14-year-old dispute between the two countries over the limits of the oil-rich continental shelf off the two countries.



Sheikh Suheim calls on Sharif Zaid

AMMAN (Petra) — Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker (left) received at his office on Tuesday Qatari Foreign Minister Sheikh Suheim Ibn Hamad Al-Thani.

They discussed several questions of interest to the two countries. The meeting was attended by Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb.

Mitterrand to meet Reagan in May

PARIS (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand will meet President Reagan in the first half of May for preliminary talks on the annual seven-nation economic summit to be held at Versailles on June 4-6, Elysee presidential spokesman Michel Vauzelle said Tuesday.

The venue and exact date for the Mitterrand-Reagan meeting will be fixed later, he said.

President Mitterrand will pay an official visit to Japan in mid-April when he will discuss the summit with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

Mr. Suzuki, who first met Mr. Mitterrand in Paris last June, will attend the Versailles summit, which groups the heads of state and governments of the United States, Canada, West Germany, Japan, Britain, Italy and France.

Mr. Vauzelle told reporters that the two days of talks would have a "friendly and personal character" and would return Mr. Schmidt's visit to Mr. Mitterrand's country cottage in Latche in south-west France last October.

The two leaders, who hold talks regularly under the 1963 Franco-German friendship treaty, meet Wednesday and Thursday in Paris when they are expected to discuss the situation in Poland, attempt to minimise their differences over economic questions and strengthen the European stand on high U.S. interest rates.

Egyptians, Israelis silent on 'remaining problems'

CAIRO (A.P.) — Foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel on Tuesday discussed bilateral relations and the deadlocked Palestinian "autonomy" negotiations during more than two hours together and a joint meeting with their delegations.

Neither Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt, nor Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, gave any details of their talks. They said they would hold a joint press conference on Thursday, after Mr. Shamir's scheduled meeting with President Hosni Mubarak.

"We reviewed bilateral relations and discussed the remaining issues of those relations," Mr. Ali said. "We also reviewed the autonomy talks." He said he and Mr. Shamir also discussed

"remaining problems," but declined to elaborate.

"We have had good talks, we had discussions on many issues relating to normalisation of relations and the autonomy negotiations," Mr. Shamir said.

As during his arrival statement Monday, Mr. Shamir again said the name of his Egyptian counterpart wrong. He called him Hassan Kamal Ali, instead of Kamal Hassan Ali.

Egyptian and Israeli negotiators face two main problems: —Outstanding disputes on border demarcations.

—Principles governing autonomy for the Palestinians of Israeli occupied territories, the West Bank and Gaza.

Syrian rulers admit heavy toll in Hama

DAMASCUS (R) — The Syrian authorities, giving a new account of violence in the city of Hama almost three weeks ago, have disclosed there were bitter clashes between security forces and the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood, involving heavy casualties.

A cable of support to President Hafez Al-Assad from the Hama branch of the ruling Baath Party said the Islamic fundamentalist brotherhood had opened fire indiscriminately in Hama in the early hours of Feb. 3.

This contrasted with earlier official accounts which depicted events in Hama, 190 kilometres north of Damascus, as a government-initiated campaign against the

brotherhood's hideouts and arms depots in the city.

The state-run media say total calm has been restored in Hama but officials have said it is still riddled by army roadblocks because of a continuing hunt for fugitives.

In an indication of the importance the government attaches to the troubles in Hama, the newspapers and broadcasting services are dominated by hundreds of messages from all over Syria denouncing the brotherhood and supporting President Assad.

Three newscasters are taking turns to read out the messages, which occupy about the first half hour of the main evening television news programme.

Soviets propose border talks with China

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet government has proposed a resumption of talks with China on the two countries' long-standing border dispute, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman said the Soviet Union had approached the Chinese government with a proposal to discuss the border issue, but he emphasised that Moscow did not intend to discuss what he described as "territorial questions."

The two countries last met in 1978 in Peking to discuss the dispute, which led to bloody border clashes 13 years ago and has provoked deep bitterness in both Peking and Moscow.

China claims 1.5 million square kilometres of Soviet territory, but Moscow rejects the claim and publicly insists that talks should deal only with border protocol.

The foreign ministry spokesman did not say how or when the latest approach was made, but Soviet sources in Peking said Tuesday the Kremlin informed the Chinese government of its readiness for talks on Feb. 1.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry declined to comment on the latest Soviet proposal, which follows recent remarks by Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov favouring further talks.

Diplomatic sources said the

proposal reflected Soviet hopes of improving relations with China as a result of tension between Peking and Washington.

Sino-American relations have been strained since President Reagan's decision to sell fighter planes to Taiwan.

China and the U.S. are now holding talks on the planned sale and Secretary of State Alexander Haig has said they have reached a critical stage.

Despite the Sino-U.S. strains, few diplomats here believe there is any immediate prospect of a rapprochement between Peking and Moscow which have been engaged in a bitter war of words since 1960.

Rakowski says fellow Communists were to blame for Polish crisis

LONDON (Agencies) — Polish Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski was quoted Tuesday as saying that Poland's Communist Party, not the trade union Solidarity, was to blame for the country's crisis.

In a lengthy interview with Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci published in the Times of London, Mr. Rakowski said the Polish Communist Party had disintegrated.

"Who could deny that it (the party) went bankrupt, intellectually and politically, that it was unable to organise the society, to get the country out of disaster, even to defend the state? In the

end you are right: we are the ones to be blamed, not Solidarity," he said.

But he said that the Communist Party would overcome its defeat. He strongly defended the decision to impose martial law last Dec. 13, saying that rivers of blood would have flowed if the authorities had not taken this step.

Mr. Rakowski acknowledged that he had few supporters of his political views within his own family.

"I must admit that I haven't many supporters in my family," he said, adding that his wife Elizabeth was very upset about martial law.

He also said he had been crushed by the defection of his son Arthur to West Germany.

"What a tragic man you are, Mr. Rakowski!" Fallaci said at the end of the interview.

The deputy premier said Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, interned in a villa outside Warsaw, was not treated as a "fifth grade underground."

"Believe me, he is treated very respectfully, with all the care that his position of trade union leader requires," he said.

Asked about Mr. Walesa's future, Mr. Rakowski said: "Who's

Beirut car bombs kill 12, injure 60

BEIRUT (A.P.) — Two car bombs that exploded six minutes apart destroyed a row of shops in a crowded seafaring bazaar in West Beirut Tuesday, killing 12 people and wounding 60 others, police sources said.

Witnesses said the first bomb detonated at 1:20 p.m. local time (11:20 GMT), when the marketplace and scenic Mediterranean Corniche in the Raouche district were jammed with traffic and shoppers.

Rescuers and onlookers who rushed to the scene of the first bombing were caught by the second explosion. The blasts flattened nearby shops and shattered windows up to five blocks away. It was feared some survivors had been trapped under the flaming debris.

Police said both car bombs were French-made Peugeots.

State television reported a responsibility claim from a heretofore unknown group calling itself the Holy Struggle Organisation. A Western news agency received a call saying The Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners took responsibility.

The front claimed responsibility for a number of bombings last year against Palestinian targets and against the Syrian army, which has some 22,000 troops in Lebanon policing the aftermath of the 1975-76 civil war.

An apartment building lived in by the Syrian intelligence chief in Lebanon, Col. Mohammad Ghannem, was one of many damaged by Tuesday's blast, police sources said, adding it did not appear he was a target.

Palestine Liberation Organisation officials say The Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners is a phantom group for Israeli agents.

Analysts here are baffled as to who is responsible for the string of explosions that started last September and had killed more than 200 people by late December, according to government figures.

Some of the wounded Tuesday were children on their way home from school. One little boy had his bloodied right arm wrapped in a scarf. His light blue smock, the uniform of Lebanese schoolchildren, was torn and smeared with blood.

State radio said one of the twin blasts was caused by 70 kilograms of TNT. A dozen cars were set afire, as were nearby shops, and scores of cars were damaged if only slightly.

"My God, it is horrible," said a young man surveying the damage. The Raouche area, once the more elegant of Beirut's seaside neighbourhoods, came alive with the crackle of automatic weapons as militiamen fired into the air to clear traffic and allow ambulances through.

Gunmen were seen opening up on cars that did not move speedily enough.

By comparison to earlier bombings in Beirut, Tuesday's were not large. An October blast outside some PLO offices peeled away the concrete fronts of six-storey buildings up and down both sides of a city block. It killed 92 people and wounded more than 300.

An explosion on Dec. 15 knocked the Iraqi embassy, a five-storey building, completely off its foundation.

Smaller bombs, packing the wallop of a handgrenade, explode almost nightly here. The incidents are sometimes political, sometimes simply gang terror aimed at a merchant who refuses to pay protection fees to the local militia.

The civil war eroded the authority of the army and national police. They have been helpless to stem Lebanon's many private armies.

The Raouche bazaar is a line of shanty-type tin-and-wood structures erected by merchants who were turned into refugees by the civil war, or by fighting between Israel and the Palestinians in southern Lebanon.

Begin attacks sale of jets to Jordan

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin has sharply attacked the possibility that the United States will sell advanced weaponry to Jordan, the prime minister's spokesman said Tuesday.

In an interview with Colombian Television, his first since suffering a leg injury three months ago, Mr. Begin used colourful language to refer to reports of the planned sale of mobile Hawk anti-aircraft missiles and F-16 jet fighters to Jordan.

"It appears we have been kicked in a place I would not like to describe. I cannot use military jargon but the place is a long way from the head," Mr. Begin told the interviewer. Mr. Begin's spokesman Uri Porat confirmed the contents of the interview.

Referring to reports that he said were circulating in the United States about Israeli paranoia, Mr. Begin said: "Do you know that a Jordanian F-16 could be in Tel Aviv in a matter of seconds?"

Mr. Begin has called for a bipartisan parliamentary delegation to visit the United States in an effort to thwart the possible sale of the weapons to Jordan.

'Autonomy' envoy returns empty-handed to Washington

CAIRO (A.P.) — U.S. special envoy Richard Fairbanks left Tuesday for Washington without any clear progress towards an Egyptian-Israeli agreement on Palestinian "autonomy," sources said.

Mr. Fairbanks, appointed earlier this month to break the impasse in the autonomy talks, was unable to meet President Hosni Mubarak during his two-day visit to Cairo. The presidential office has said Mr. Mubarak cancelled all his appointments this week because he has influenza.

The American envoy, who met with Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Al-Said Sunday and Monday, told reporters he would keep details on the talks private for fear of endangering negotiations.

Foreign Ministry sources said Mr. Ali repeated to Mr. Fairbanks the Egyptian position that Israel should undertake "confidence building measures" to encourage participation by Palestinians and other Arab countries in the talks.

The talks, which aim to establish autonomy for Palestinians of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, have been bogged down for two years.

Charges of Zionist involvement in Solidarity activity arose shortly after the start of martial law and some unionists were accused of being influenced by their desires to undercut Poland.

NATIONAL

BOOK REVIEW

'Record of man's genius and frailty'

JAWA: LOST CITY OF THE BLACK DESERT by S.W. Helms, Cornell University Press (Ithaca, New York) 1981: 270 pp. with illustrations.

Reviewed by Donald J. Ortner, curator, Department of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

FEW COUNTRIES can boast the archaeological richness found within the boundaries of Jordan. Sites in Jordan are associated with all the major epochs of human history, and the Jordanian government has a major programme to make the sites accessible to scholars and the general public. The northeastern pan-handle of Jordan contains a major portion of one of the more forbidding deserts in a region of the world known for its deserts. Today this region is known as the Black Desert.

In this desert are located the ruins of a fortified town, today called Jawa, which were first brought to the attention of the Western world in the 1930's by the French explorer Poidebard. Initial archaeological testing at Jawa was begun in 1966 under the direction

of Dr. Svend W. Helms, a Canadian who completed his doctoral education at London University, England and is currently associated with its Institute of Archaeology. Helms conducted major excavations at Jawa from 1972 until 1976 and uncovered the architectural remains of houses and defensive walls. Also found were dams, channels and reservoirs which were part of an elaborate water system needed to sustain the town during the nine-month dry season.

According to Dr. Helms, the ruins date to the fourth millennium B.C. and are the largest and best preserved of that period in the world. The major reason for this preservation is almost undoubtedly that the ruins are located in such an undesirable region that

no major urban settlement has occurred at the site since it was abandoned about a generation after the town was built.

The obvious question is: why did about 2,000 people, whose sophistication is attested by their remarkable knowledge of engineering and construction, choose such a desolate area in which to live?

The answer to the question probably will never be known, although expanding population density in the centres of civilisation to the north and east may have been a factor. Dr. Helms notes that Jawa was built during a time in which population movement was common throughout the region. In any case, the Jawaites brought their technological skills to the area and with prodigious effort built the necessary life support system in a very short time. Dr. Helms argues that this may have been accomplished with the assistance of local nomadic peoples, who then settled in the town in an

uneasy relationship with the more sophisticated immigrants.

The fortified town was built near the path of a wadi which became a raging torrent during the winter rains and, through a system of dams and channels, filled the reservoirs. The town itself consisted of an upper, central fortified level, which Dr. Helms associates with the initial construction phase occupied by the immigrant Jawaites. This area of the town became virtually surrounded by subsequent construction of houses and additional protecting walls. Dr. Helms argues that this new construction was for the nomadic workers who assisted the immigrant Jawaites in the construction of the town.

The size of the worker class increased during the brief history of Jawa and, in Dr. Helms' scenario, led to tension between the sophisticated immigrant Jawaites and their nomadic workers. The construction for the nomadic workers represented an unwelcome and

unanticipated compromise which placed even greater pressure on the marginal water system and left the immigrant Jawaites surrounded by a people culturally and socially different. In Dr. Helms' words (p. 101), this compromise left the immigrants "like rats in a corner: paranoid, introverted, neurotic and probably vicious; a prehistoric version of stressed ghetto mentality." He does not discuss either interpretations, which include the possibility that the secondary construction may have been for relatives of the first immigrants who joined their pioneering cousins after the initial construction.

The history of Jawa is short. It was destroyed about twenty years after it was built. Dr. Helms argues that the conquerors were nomads from outside Jawa who wanted access to the water supply, which was barely adequate for the Jawaites. After the conquest, the site was occupied for a short time, but abandoned, perhaps because the conquerors were unable to master the necessary technology for the water supply.

Dr. Helms' literary style falls between the highly technical presentation of a site report written for professional archaeologists and a book written for the general public. For the non-specialist, the book's technical jargon may make reading difficult. However, the book is interesting, indeed exciting, because Jawa provides evidence of a high level of technological sophistication at a place and time where it is not expected, and Dr. Helms is at his best in describing these achievements. The serious scholar may ques-

tion the inferences Dr. Helms draws about the social significance of the various phases in the construction of the dwellings and defensive walls at Jawa. His premise of two social groups at Jawa is plausible. However, as I have suggested earlier, it is not the only plausible option. Dr. Helms argues that the population growth at Jawa, as indicated by the construction of additional houses outside the original walls, could not have been the result of births in the immigrant group, since Jawa was occupied for such a short time. Dr. Helms is undoubtedly correct in this observation; but this need not mean that the balance of the Jawaite must have been nomads who settled in the town. Yet much of the interpretation about important events in the history of Jawa is based on this assumption. If Dr. Helms has considered other options, it would be helpful to know what these were and why they were rejected. Dr. Helms' interpretation may be correct, but there is a scholarly risk in ignoring other possibilities.

Despite these reservations about Dr. Helms' conclusions, Jawa is a remarkable site and his account of its brief history is vivid and worth reading. The lessons from that history are important today. At Jawa, technology appears to have exceeded wisdom. Dr. Helms summarises the history of Jawa in terms that have a familiar ring in recent history (p. 214): "Jawa is among the earliest records of man's genius and frailty: above all of his underdeveloped talent for peaceful coexistence."

— Jordan magazine

WHAT'S GOING ON

Concert

* The Goethe Institute, in cooperation with the Haya Arts Centre, presents wind quintet, from the Academy of Music in Detmold, at 8 p.m. Admission free.

Children's films

* The British Council presents Sammy's Super T-Shirt, and a Paddington Bear cartoon, at 6 p.m. Also a children's book exhibit. For parents, two video films: Royal Britain and Heart of England. Refreshments available.

University of Jordan lectures

* Interdisciplinary Water Seminar, at the Faculty of Science and the Faculty of Engineering and Technology. Starts 10 a.m. Second session: "Pollution of King Talal Reservoir and its Catchment."

10:15 a.m. Dr. Fuad Hasiwa
Associate professor (Dept. of Bio. Sci.)
"Effects of Pollutants on the Biology of Surface Waters in the Catchment Area of King Talal Reservoir."

Refreshments: 10:45 - 11:00 a.m.

11:00 a.m. Dr. Adel Mahasneh
Assistant Professor (Dept. of Bio. Sci.)
"Pollution in King Talal Reservoir: Micro-biological and Chemical Aspects."

11:30 a.m. Dr. Leila Hananeh-Abdelnour
Associate Professor (Dept. of Chemistry)
"Hydrochemical Pollution of Amman - Zarqa Basin."

Discussion 12:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

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Red Crescent president back from Geneva chairmen's conference

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Standing Commission of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Jordanian National Red Crescent Society President Ahmad Abu Qoura returned to Amman from Geneva on Tuesday, after participating in the joint meeting of chairmen of the standing committee, the ICRC and the League of Red Cross and

Red Crescent Societies, held there on Feb. 16.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Dr. Abu Qoura said that the participants discussed matters related to cooperation between international Red Cross and Red Crescent societies to serve humanitarian causes.

Dr. Abu Qoura added that during his stay in Geneva, he also made direct contacts with the chairmen of the ICRC and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies on ways of strengthening cooperation between these bodies, on the one hand and the Jordanian Red Crescent on the other. Jordan was elected chairman of the standing committee of the ICRC at a Manila conference of the committee.

Dr. Abu Qoura said it had been decided to hold the next meeting of the standing committee in Geneva in April.



Ahmad Abu Qoura

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Han Bo presents children's library

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Municipality received on Tuesday a children's library building offered as a gift to the city's children by the South Korean Han Bo Group. Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran, in a ceremony on this occasion made a speech expressing his appreciation for the gift, which will benefit and educate the children of the city. South Korean Ambassador in Amman Jai Sung Kim also made a speech, saying that the presentation of this gift is a true expression of the strong relations between Jordan and the Republic of Korea. Han Bo is engaged in the construction of infrastructure for the first phase of the Yarmouk University campus in Irbid.

Koreans get hospital job

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Medical Supplies Corporation has awarded the building of Queen Alia hospital, doctors' clinics and houses for the nurses to the South Korean construction company Sam Whan for the total sum of JD 7.33 million. Al Ra'i newspaper reported Tuesday. The company will start work on the project on March 20. Construction work will take two years, after which the hospital and its annexes will be opened at the beginning of April, 1984. Al Ra'i added.

Swiss ambassador visits Mufti

AMMAN (Petra) — Social Development Minister In'am Al Mufti received at his office on Tuesday Swiss Ambassador in Amman Andre-Louis Vallon. They discussed matters related to social development, and cooperation between the two countries in this domain.

Hammad Basin seminar set

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will participate in a seminar on the Hammad Basin, organized by the Arab Centre for the Study of Dry Regions and Arid Territories, which will be held in Damascus at the end of February. Research director at the Natural Resources Authority Ahmad Al Keilani will represent Jordan in the week-long seminar. Participants in the seminar will discuss the system used for the information bank in Al Hammad basin.

Qasem receives Soviet envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem received at his office on Tuesday Soviet Ambassador in Amman Rafeek Nishanov. They discussed relations between the two countries and ways to develop them.

VTC exceeds efficiency mark

AMMAN (Petra) — Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) Director General Munther Al Masri said Monday that the VTC has surpassed the requirements of the first year of the five-year development plan in the field of vocational training, and the raising of the standard of efficiency by 15 per cent. He said that according to the plan, 1,600 students and trainees were supposed to be admitted for training in 1981. However, the VTC accepted 1,836 trainees. He explained that this was due to the VTC's growing ability to cover its needs of trainees.

Real-estate firms licensed

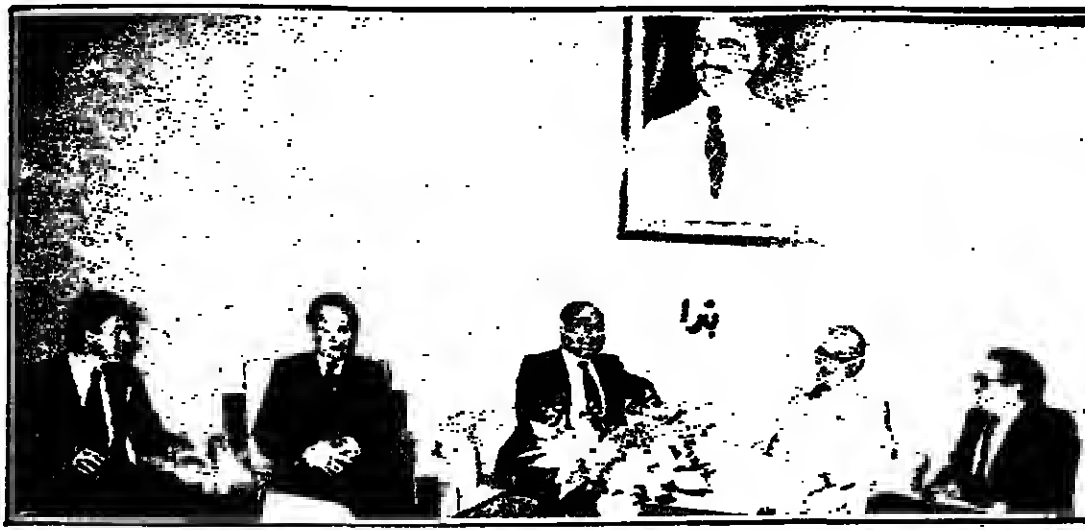
AMMAN (J.T.) — The Central Bank of Jordan has agreed to license three new financial and real-estate companies, Al Ra'i newspaper reported Tuesday. The bank imposed the condition that these companies should specialise in investing in real estate and in selling houses on instalments. The new companies are not allowed to accept financial deposits like other financial establishments, the paper added.

25 secretaries graduate

AMMAN (Petra) — The three-week advanced secretarial programme held at the Public Administration Institute in cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) concluded here on Tuesday. Acting Institute Director Abdullah 'Ullayan made a speech at the conclusion of the programme, asserting the significance of cooperation in ensuring the success of such programmes. At the end of the ceremony, certificates were distributed to the 25 female graduates, who came from the public and private sectors.

Mu'ta anniversary to be marked

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs will celebrate the anniversary of the Mu'ta battle on March 15. A religious ceremony will take place on that date at the Mu'ta mosque. Intellectuals and clergymen will speak about this historic battle and the heroic deeds performed by the Muslims in it, as well as the lessons to be learned from it.



From left to right: Roger Martin, head of the Middle East Division at the U.K. Department of Trade; British Ambassador to Amman Alan Urwick; Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour; British

Minister for Trade Peter Rees, and Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani, on Mr. Rees' departure from Amman Tuesday (Petra photo)

Ajloun citizens affirm support for volunteer force to aid Iraq

AJLOUN (Petra) — A popular rally was held in Ajloun on Tuesday afternoon to express support

Badran meets World Bank region officer

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received at his office on Tuesday Mr. Roger Schauffourier, vice president for Europe, the Middle East and North Africa of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank). National Planning Council (NPC) President Hanna Odeh was present at the meeting.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed cooperation between Jordan and the World Bank in certain development projects which the bank finances.

Mr. Schauffourier observed that Jordan's development projects aim at improving the Jordanian citizen's standard of living and at meeting his basic needs. He stressed the bank's continued support for development projects in Jordan.

Mr. Schauffourier arrived in Amman on Sunday, on a visit of several days to Jordan. He will get acquainted during the visit with development projects the World Bank helps in financing.

Also on Tuesday, Mr. Schauffourier met with Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour. They discussed World Bank financing of Jordanian projects.

Ayyoub meets Romanian envoy on supplies

AMMAN (Petra) — Supply Minister Ibrahim Ayyoub discussed with Romanian Ambassador to Jordan Vasile Gandila on Tuesday the possibility of Romania's supplying Jordan with fresh meat, as well as with Romanian goods for Jordanian consumer establishments.

Mr. Ayyoub and Mr. Gandila also discussed the conditions of the Jordanian-Romanian company for the production of meat, in which the Jordanian private sector is participating. Mr. Ayyoub asked that measures be expedited to create the company and to begin implementing its projects as soon as possible. The projects include the establishment of slaughterhouses, benefiting from the hides of slaughtered cattle and meat production.

of His Majesty King Hussein's initiative to form the volunteer Yarmouk Force to support Iraq in its war against Iran. The participants in the rally, who included representatives of municipal and rural councils, popular and religious bodies, trade unions, professionals, public servants and women's associations, sent a cable of support to King Hussein and a similar cable to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, declaring their absolute support of Iraq's war against Iran.

At the end of the rally, committees were formed to collect contributions to the Yarmouk Force. Participants in the Ajloun rally pledged a total of JD 11,406 to the force.

A list published on Tuesday detailed contributions to the Yarmouk Force totalling JD 41,000, from citizens and private companies. Employees of several government departments also contributed one day's salary.

A popular rally was held in the town of 'Allan in Balqa Governorate on Tuesday, to express support for the Yarmouk Force and Iraq's struggle. Representatives of the villages and areas of Zay Subdistrict attended the rally.

At the beginning of the rally, the participants observed a one-

French team due for talks on telcoms cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — A French delegation will arrive in Amman on Friday for a short visit to Jordan during which it will have talks with Communications Minister Mohammad Adoub Al Zaben and Telecommunications Corporation Director General Mohammad Shahed Ismail on projects covered by a Jordanian-French protocol to finance major telecommunications development in Jordan.

Dr. Zaben received on Tuesday French Ambassador in Amman Jacques-Alain de Sedouy, and discussed with him ways of developing and strengthening the already existing telecommunications cooperation between the two countries. They also discussed the telephone projects which will be implemented by the Telecommunications Corporation with French government financing. Mr. Ismail attended the meeting.

Military envoys get to know the university



AMMAN (Petra) — Several military attaches from Amman diplomatic missions visited the University of Jordan on Tuesday. They were received by Acting President Mahmoud Al Samra, who briefed them on the university's activities. They also saw a

documentary film on the development of the university. The delegation then toured the various departments of the university. The delegation also visited the Royal Scientific Society, where it heard a briefing on the society's duties and achievements.

British minister ends visit

Rees points to great scope for more U.K.-Jordan trade

By Steve Ross
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — British Minister for Trade Peter Rees left Amman for home on Tuesday, after a week-long visit to Jordan interrupted by a trip to Baghdad.

Mr. Rees, who was accompanied on his trip by a group of British businessmen, arrived in Jordan the first time from Syria, on Feb. 16. His tour of the three Arab countries was to discuss with leading officials economic relations in general, and specific possibilities for further cooperation in particular.

Before leaving, Mr. Rees told the Jordan Times he had been impressed during his visit with the "remarkable" way Jordan had developed its economy "without considerable natural resources." He also remarked on the strength of Jordan's open, market-oriented economic structure, which is attractive to Western businessmen.

The British businessman has many "personal" advantages in working in Jordan, Mr. Rees said. He called the Jordanian business climate an "attractive, sympathetic environment" due to such circumstances as the fact that most officials and businessmen have English as their second language, and will tend to go about their business in a way that is familiar to Britons.

On Monday, Mr. Rees and his delegation held talks with a Jordanian team headed by Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour.

They reviewed the current five-year development plan, with detailed attention given to each sector. Mr. Rees said the Jordanian side had emphasised its desire to see more U.K.-Jordanian joint ventures formed; not necessarily because of the greater capital investment this might foster, but for the sake of technology transfer.

Such cooperation is also important for the British side, which would like to see more participation by U.K. firms, Mr. Rees said. But he took pains to stress his inability to instruct particular firms to cooperate in a particular way, since the British economy itself is geared towards free enterprise.

One sector that received detailed attention was that of services, for instance commercial banking. Mr. Rees recalled the emphasis that His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan had placed on services growth when he spoke before a London conference on the five-year plan. Mr. Rees said he felt that Jordanian banks wanted more serious attention from



Peter Rees

their British counterparts; that they were saying: "We want British banks to judge us on our own merits." Mr. Rees and his team will take their observations home and put them before the Committee on Invisible Exports, which is concerned with overseas business of British services-sector firms.

Mr. Rees and his party also met with the acting director general of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) on the possibility of more cooperation with British mining-equipment manufacturers. A British firm, Ransomes and Rapier, manufactured the huge walking dragline, the Son of the Desert, that is now in operation at the JPMC's Al Hasa mines.

In a meeting with Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) Director General Hisham Khatib, the visitors were briefed on the JEA's fifth electric power project. They also met officials at the Arab Potash Company and heard about progress at the company's Dead Sea extraction plant, due to open next month.

'Lift your eyes'

British firms, including some of the largest international contractors, have already taken a large share in Jordanian development projects. British consultants, contractors, managers and engineers are to be found on many major projects. These include potash, phosphates and fertiliser projects; the Queen Alia International Airport; Aqaba Port; telecommunications, electricity and irrigation expansion, and hotels. The JD 12 million

Hamarnah due in Berlin to promote Jordan at 9-day tourism exposition

AMMAN (Petra) — Tourism Director General Michael Hamarnah leaves Amman for Berlin on Friday to participate in the Berlin tourism fair which will begin there on Feb. 26.

Mr. Hamarnah said that Jordan's pavilion at the nine-day fair includes touristic and information material to promote Jordan as a tourist attraction.

Mr. Hamarnah added that the fair to be attended by 110 official tourist establishments, will provide "a great opportunity for Jordanian travel and tourist agents to conclude deals with their foreign counterparts." Mr. Hamarnah heads a 24-strong delegation of major travel and tourist agency owners and representatives of the country's big hotels.

Mr. Hamarnah said that a plan to promote Jordan touristically proceeds along two parallel lines: to market Jordan as a gateway to the Holy Land and as a self-contained, tourist unit.

"This has prompted several world tourist companies to organise tours to Jordan that last from four to 14 days," he said.

Mr. Hamarnah said that the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities will complete by the end of February the printing of seven tourist publications on Jordan in English, French, German, Italian and Arabic. These will be distributed throughout the world, he added.

The ministry will participate in all tourist fairs and conferences his year in a bid to market Jordan as a tourist attraction, Mr. Hamarnah said.

He said the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities is now engaged in an ambitious plan to promote travel to Aqaba by sea.

The ministry has received queries from major tourist companies around the world that

would "guarantee 7,000 tourist nights a year" for visitors who go to Aqaba by sea, he added.

The ministry meanwhile, has invited Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, the United States and Canada to offer their expertise in the restoration and reconstruction of the ancient town of Jerash during the five-year development plan, Mr. Hamarnah said.

Land transport federation board takes steps to develop industry

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the Arab Federation of Land Transport has decided to establish an institute for the training of staff to run an Arab academy for land transport. It has also decided to request the federation's general secretariat to approach Arab transport ministers on the subject of the membership of Arab transport companies in the federation.

At the end of its session in Sanaa last weekend, the board decided to request the secretariat to prepare for an Arab seminar on



Michael Hamarnah

transport. The board also decided to ask the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) to work to establish a joint Arab bank to finance Arab transport projects, joint Arab plants to produce and manufacture means of transport and spare parts and offices for studies and consultations on Arab transport projects.

Arab Federation of Land Transport Secretary General Abdullah Al Dmur returned to Amman on Sunday after participating in the week-long board meeting.

Today's Weather

It will be cloudy to partly cloudy, with intermittent rain, possibly associated with thunder. Winds will be southwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be cloudy and dusty, with scattered showers, southerly fresh winds and rough seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	4	10
Aqaba	15	20
Deserts	4	12
Jordan Valley	14	21

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 10, Aqaba 19. Humidity readings: Amman 82 per cent, Aqaba 59 per cent.

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Up to the south

THE CONFERENCE of 44 developing countries now taking place in New Delhi runs the risk of being dismissed by both poor and rich nations as another meaningless exercise in amiable chatter. That would be a big shame. The global economic situation has not changed very much, in real terms, since the call for a new international economic order was first heard in the early 1970s. The Cancun summit in Mexico last October reaffirmed once again the common desire of the rich and poor nations of the world to cooperate and work towards economic relations that promote the development of the entire world. The time has come, however, for the states of the "south" to take matters in to their own hands and initiate trade and aid relationships amongst themselves that will show the rich states of the "north" that we are serious about the question of balanced economic development.

India, the site of this week's conference, is a fine example of a developing country that has a wealth of industrial and technological knowhow that could be placed in the service of the developing states. The wedding of Third World technology, natural resources and human talent with the financial surpluses of some OPEC states is a natural and logical development that has been talked about, but remains unimplemented.

It is up to the states of the south themselves to initiate trade patterns, vocational and industrial training programmes and financial flows that put some teeth into the desire of the developing nations to work together and to deal collectively with the industrial world.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Europe is being warned

AL RA'I: The National Consultative Council denounced on Monday the decision by the Council of Europe Political Committee to hold its forthcoming meeting in occupied Arab Jerusalem. This denunciation signified a clear warning as to the consequences of holding a meeting in Jerusalem because it contradicts the firm Arab rights, the U.N. resolutions and all international laws.

The Council of Europe Political Committee should understand the real dimensions of this warning which clearly means that the Arabs, who befriended the European Community, will never accept to see the European sticking knives in their backs by undermining Arab rights in the Holy City. The Arabs are capable of putting this warning into practice.

The Arab region has opened the door to European investors which has been of great benefit to Europe. Europe has also enjoyed a distinguished political status in the Arab region. These advantages are being jeopardised by the Political Committee's insistence to hold its meeting in Jerusalem. This impending danger to European interests has also been hinted at in statements made by the Saudi foreign minister, United Arab Emirates officials and other Arab states. Thus the European parliamentarians and officials have no excuse to complain when they begin to reap the bitter fruits of their actions.

The Council of Europe is called upon to rectify the immoral decision adopted by its Political Committee if it cares for Europe's reputation in the Arab region and if it is concerned in maintaining the quality and size of Euro-Arab relations. The Arabs are also invited to define the measures they will carry out if the meeting takes place.

Support for aggression

AL DUSTOUR: The National Consultative Council (NCC) denounced on Monday the decision of the Council of Europe Political Committee to hold a meeting in Jerusalem because this biased decision encourages Israel's policy of aggression and will surely result in negative influence on the future of Euro-Arab relations and Europe's interests in the Arab World.

The strange thing is that there is nothing to compel the Political Committee to hold such a meeting in Jerusalem particularly since it understands that the issue of Jerusalem has become a thorny problem since Israel annexed the Holy City in defiance of U.N. resolutions which were approved by the European countries. Thus the committee's decision to meet in Jerusalem means complete support for the Israeli aggression.

A respectable council that seeks to establish justice would never embark on a step that encourages aggression. It is better for the council to dedicate its efforts to establishing peace by courageously confronting Israel's policy of aggression and expansion. The Council of Europe must exhort the European countries to adopt a balanced policy and a clear stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The European reversal of stands, which began with shelving the Venice Declaration, will be completely established if the Political Committee holds its forthcoming meeting in Jerusalem. This is a retrograde step in the Arab region and on other European stands being carried out under Zionist pressure at the expense of Europe's dignity and interests and at the expense of world peace and security.

Since the European countries understand the language of interests, the Arabs must use the same language and make Europe understand that it may find its interests at risk.

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

Pollution, the slow killer

By Dr. Awn Rifai

Controlling and eliminating pollution in the environment stand at the forefront of the problems facing scientists and environmentalists in many parts of the world. Jordan is on the verge of entering a development phase where pollution will become a major potential danger capable of causing severe damage to the environment if adequate precautions are not taken.

Pollution can have local and global consequences, and it can inflict long-term damage on the life of humans, animals, and plants, even to the extent of exterminating whole species. It is usually categorised as soil, water, or atmospheric pollution. Pollution, per se, is not a twentieth century phenomenon, but it existed, with varying degrees of severity, since the beginning of creation. Today's pollution, however, is marked by large-scale dumping of man-made by-products. The growth of industrial societies has toppled the balance of natural evolution on this planet, although in a wider philosophical sense, this growth

can be viewed as being itself part of natural evolution.

The soil in many areas of Jordan has been polluted with sewage and refuse water from factories and garages. Business establishments, as well as houses, dump their waste material in open land not specifically earmarked for such use. The lack of proper sewage and drainage systems has caused the leakage of waste products into the lower layers of the soil. This pollution has adversely influenced agriculture and has created the right conditions for the spread of some diseases. In the tourist summer and winter resorts, food left-overs have been dumped among the trees and on the beaches, causing hazards to children, animals, and plants. Fortunately enough, the soil does not move freely from one place to another, which reduces the effects of this type of pollution. In any case, the authorities should specify and control the dumping sites in various parts of the country.

Water pollution, on the other hand, presents a more grave situation which should be dealt with more urgently. Water,

being a fluid, travels via many means, and spreads over a wide area with potential hidden danger. Some communities have suffered from the pollution of their drinking water due to the leakage of waste products and materials to the underground reservoirs. The refuse water from the factories has, until quite recently, been dumped in open land, and this may still be the case. This water has found its way to the King Talal Dam where accumulated water was originally intended for drinking and irrigation.

Although no specific information exists on the extent of pollution prevailing in the Gulf of Aqaba on the Red Sea, a recent study expressed concern and worry about the state of affairs in the Gulf, whose water has been known for its clarity. Despite the fact that adjacent countries in the area share the responsibility in the matter, Jordanian authorities were too lenient in the penalty they imposed on the foreign ship which was caught dumping its waste in the Gulf a few weeks ago. And who knows how many ships commit the same deed and

get away with it? Since pollution in Aqaba is detrimental to the sea-life and to the area as a tourist resort and as a harbour, the government should exercise stricter control on all users of the Gulf, and should cooperate with them in preserving the quality of the water.

As for the other cases of water pollution the authorities should be firm, albeit reasonable, in asking the factories or other concerns to control the composition of the rejected fluids. One businessman complained about the government's requirements alleging that "they want the refuse water from the factory to be purer than we get it from the tap".

Atmospheric pollution in Jordan is partly connected to the overall global air pollution. The polluted air, containing gases and fumes exhausted from factories, vehicles, and aircraft, is forming a gaseous barrier in the lower atmosphere. Scientists believe that this barrier will, on the long-run, cause a major change in the climatic conditions. The exhaust fumes are becoming more apparent in the cities and in the proximity of factories,

not to mention the pollution caused by dust and particles of other materials, in particular manufactured materials. In many countries, the exhaust fumes from the vehicles are tested prior to their licensing, and there is no reason why the Vehicle Licensing Department in Jordan should not follow suit.

The location of factories too is of paramount importance, since their close proximity to centres of population can drive the fumes towards the inhabited areas, especially if the wind usually blows in their direction. I am sure that this fact has not been taken into account in the design of the projected industrial city in Sahab, south of Amman, bearing in mind that the wind frequently blows from a south-westerly direction.

The Royal Society for the Protection of the Environment should play a more active role in controlling pollution in order to keep the process of evolution as natural as possible.

Finally, it is ironic to see that many advocates of pollution control are actively contributing to pollution by smoking tobacco!



Former U.S. presidents admit need for PLO recognition

By Dr. Hisham Sharabi

Flying back from Cairo, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter reiterated the call that Anwar Sadat made on his last visit to Washington for the United States to talk directly to the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Ford said, "At some point that has to happen. I would not want to pick the date today, but in a realistic way that dialogue has to take place." Carter added, "I do not see any possibility in the future, certainly within my lifetime, of the Arab World acknowledging any other leadership for the Palestinians other than the PLO."

The administration was quick to reply, in statements made by President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig, that the United States will talk to the PLO only after it has recognised Israel's right to exist.

Yassir Arafat's position on the question of recognition hasn't changed since he made his first comprehensive statement to Rep. Paul Findley in 1978. At that time, he said the PLO was ready to live in peace with Israel if Israel withdrew from the occupied territories and the Palestinians were allowed to determine their own future. This same position was reiterated several times, the last in Japan, when he declared that it is Israel, not the PLO, that refuses to recognise the other.

The question — why doesn't Arafat be as clear and explicit as the United States wants him to be? — is easy to answer.

He is reluctant, I think, for two reasons. One has to do with his own Palestinian (and Arab) constituency and the other with American (and Israeli) good faith.

For most Palestinians (and Arabs), clear, unconditional surrender of their rights (and to them

these rights are not abstract; they have to do with homes and villages and lands and a way of life not forgotten after 33 years of exile).

For Arafat to shelve these rights in return for "talking" with the United States (which is probably not willing to do more than that) is simply impossible. Unless he has reason to believe that he can get substantial rewards — Israeli withdrawal, Palestinian self-determination — he is not likely to play his "trump card" in advance. Given the realities in the area, it would be too dangerous for him to do otherwise; his way to stating his position is not likely to change, whatever the pressure.

Carter is perhaps the only important figure to appreciate Arafat's position and to suggest a realistic approach to dealing with it. He suggests that the United States take the first step and recognise the PLO without asking it to recognise Israel first. His words, in

the joint interview, are very significant and should be read with great care. "The problem," he said, "is the recognition of the PLO as a political entity by the United States before the Palestinians are willing to acknowledge that Israel is a nation that has a right to exist".

Finding the mechanism is clearly possible provided the administration accepts what Carter and Ford and some quite knowledgeable people have said: that the Palestinian issue must have top priority, that negotiations directly with Palestinians is the only way to settlement, and that the PLO is the only spokesman for the Palestinian people. It would probably be difficult for the administration, once it succeeds in applying clear thinking to the issue, not to redefine some of its present orientations, including its attitude toward the PLO and its chairman.

The Arafat might appear to be what he in fact is: the only viable interlocutor the United States has on the Palestinian issue, and hence on the entire Middle East Crisis. To weaken him in this role would not be in anybody's interest and would only reduce the chances of peace in the area.

The step that Carter suggests is to make it easier for Arafat to enter into negotiation, not more difficult. It would help immeasurably if President Reagan were to "do a Sadat" and invite Arafat to Washington.

Dr. Hisham Sharabi is a professor of history at Georgetown University and is the editor of the *Journal of Palestine Studies*. He is also a former president and a founding member of the National Association of Arab Americans. This article was first printed in the *Washington Post*.

Modernising army of four million

China's top general is pressing for a radical improvement in organisation and training to turn the 4 million-strong People's Liberation Army into a modern fighting force.

By Tony Walker

PEKING: China's top general has urged a sharp change in direction for the largely peasant Chinese army to transform it into a modern fighting force.

General Yang Dezhi, chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army, wants a better trained and organised force to combat what he described as a "well trained and powerful enemy".

Gen. Yang's remarks, to a closed conference of senior military planners within the past few weeks, were virtually an admission that China's army of about 4 million — the largest in the world — lacks direction as a result of chaotic leadership in the past several decades.

"If we fail to upgrade the org-

anisation and discipline of the armed forces, we would not be able to engage an enemy in modern warfare and may have to pay a much higher price in the event of an emergency," he said.

Gen. Yang's statement is seen in Peking as a clear message to the old-style Generals that their traditional ideas of revolutionary guerrilla warfare, which have formed the basis of Chinese military strategy in the past, need to be overhauled completely.

However, modernisers in China's military, such as Gen. Yang, have almost certainly run into opposition from the old guard in their efforts to develop a more professional army.

The apparent failure of top Generals to agree on the restoration of ranks abolished during the cultural revolution is an indication of continued wrangling over attempts to upgrade the military.

Observers consider it significant that in his speech — published in the English language *China Daily* — Gen. Yang referred to efforts by the late Marshal Peng Dehuai, one of China's top military commanders during the revolution, to re-organise the Chinese army during the 1950s.

Marshal Peng fell out badly with the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung on this and other issues. He was purged in the late 1950s, allowing Marshal Lin Biao, a Mao protégé, to take over. Marshal Lin put an end to Marshal Peng's attempts to modernise the military, emphasising instead the Maoist guerrilla strategies which had proved effective during the revolution more than 30 years ago.

General Yang, a protégé of Marshal Peng, now appears intent on implementing some of his mentor's ideas, such as the establishment of advanced military academies.

General Yang, in his remarks to the military planners' conference, recalled that Marshal Lin had described the upgrading of the army as "bourgeois militarism" and that

plans made in the 1950s to streamline the armed forces had been scrapped in the Cultural Revolution. As a result, he said, army discipline had been disrupted.

China's military weaknesses, particularly logistical problems and poor leadership, were exposed during the brief war with Vietnam in 1979.

China's so-called counter-attack in self defence against the Vietnamese reportedly resulted in the deaths of 20,000 Chinese soldiers and the loss of a considerable amount of military equipment. As a result of poor communications at the front the performance of frontline troops was sluggish.

The Chinese have been attempting to overcome problems like those exposed in Vietnam. Defence exercises have been held over the past six months, culminating in a fairly large-scale exercise near Peking late last year.

Other top military men have also made statements recently about the need for an upgraded fighting force, among them Gen. Zhang Zhen, a deputy chief of the general staff. Gen. Zhang was quoted recently as having urged improved training methods for

officers, better co-ordination between the various services, and the need for more emphasis on anti-tank warfare.

Modernisers in the military have the backing of Deng Xiaoping, the powerful Party vice-chairman, in their efforts to streamline and upgrade the army. Mr. Deng became chairman of the army's Military Affairs Commission in the middle of last year, a position of great military and political influence.

It has been noticeable that since Mr. Deng's appointment to the commission, grumbling which was most apparent in the early part of last year, at least among the old guard, has receded.

However, while the military command may be able to do something relatively quickly about the army's organisation problems, it faces an uphill struggle in providing equipment for a modern force. China, as Western military experts frequently point out, simply does not have the money to make much impression on the vast technology gap between it and the Soviet Union.

Castro out to woo Brazil

By Harold Olmos
The Associated Press

BRASILIA, BRAZIL — Tentative moves have begun here and in Havana to re-establish diplomatic relations, or at least trade ties, between Brazil and Cuba. But publicly, Brazil's anti-Cuban, military-run government has given no confirmation it is interested in a change in the status quo.

Ruy Barreto, president of the Confederation of Trade Associations of Brazil, returned last month from a private visit to Cuba. He said Brazil could export from \$200 million to \$300 million worth of goods a year to that country.

Barreto also said Cuban President Fidel Castro sent his best wishes to Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo and expressed "great happiness over news about Brazilian industrial development."

Castro's reported comments represented an abrupt change from the usual Cuban line on Brazil, dating back to the anti-communist military takeover here in 1964. Brazil broke diplomatic relations with Havana following that change of government. Castro has frequently branded Brazil "enraged boy for American imperialism."

The Brazilian government, which has political and trade relations with the Soviet Union, China, Angola, East Germany and other communist nations, has been silent toward Castro's reported overture.

A government statement said Barreto had gone to Havana on his own and that Brazilian policy toward Cuba would not change. Before Barreto left, however, a spokesman for Barreto Trading Co., Barreto's import-export firm, said it was "obvious" that Barreto had "talked this over first" with the president.

Analysts in the Brazilian capital say that despite Brazil's self-proclaimed "responsible pragmatism" in foreign policy — which allows it to deal with nations of all political leanings — Cuba is "the limit."

One specialist said Cuba provides needed "ideological nourishment" for the anti-communism of Brazil's regime.

Cuba and Brazil are the world's two biggest cane sugar growers and exporters, and industry sources here say a renewal of relations would be beneficial to Brazil economically. They say Cuba would be a natural market for Brazilian knowhow in making distilleries for sugar-cane alcohol and cars that run on alcohol fuel.

But former President Ernesto Geisel, a general known for his tough line on leftism, said after the recent Barreto trip that Cuba's economic importance to Brazil is "minimal."

Brazil has abstained from debate in the Organisation of American States about dropping trade sanctions against Cuba.

"As far as we were concerned, the reasons that led to the imposition of those sanctions are still valid," said a foreign ministry source who asked not to be identified. "Cuba has not changed its behaviour after all these years."

Nevertheless, interest in re-establishing relations with Cuba continues to pop up in various areas.

The government-controlled aeroplane factory EMBRAER which exports Umapl jets and Turboprop passenger planes to Third World countries and to feeder lines in Europe and the United States, said recently it would be interested in looking at the Cuban market.

But the company's president, Col. Osires Silva, said Brazilian government authorisation would be necessary.

Last weekend, members of Brazilian labour unions which the regime here does not recognise — traveled to Havana for an international union congress.

"This will be another step toward normalising relations between Brazil and Cuba," said Ivan Pinheiro, a spokesman for the radical delegation.

"There are many things linking Cuba and Brazil," Pinheiro said. "It is not possible that Brazil refuses to have diplomatic relations with another country just because that country follows a different political path."

A Cuban trade mission came to Brazil last year and held talks with the Zanini heavy equipment company of Sao Paulo about the possible purchase of an alcohol distillery. According to the Brazilian company the deal fell through, however, when the two sides couldn't line up a third country to act as an intermediary in the transaction.

Developing nations discuss ways to close rich-poor economic gap

NEW DELHI (R) — Officials from 44 developing nations have begun detailed discussions on cooperation between poor "south" countries and the question of global negotiations with the rich "north".

The three-day meeting, which began Monday, is described as a consultation. It was called as a follow-up to last October's North-South summit in Cancun, Mexico, on methods to close the economic gap between rich and poor nations.

A conference spokesman said Tuesday one of the two committees formed had discussed three important North-South issues—food, energy and global negotiations. The committees are meeting behind closed doors.

In the other committee on South-South cooperation, a consensus was emerging on an Indian

proposal for a multilateral financing facility to help Third World countries get access to the technology of other developing nations, he said.

In the plenary session Tuesday, delegates from Cuba and Vietnam both accused the United States of transferring the economic crisis of the industrialised world to Third World countries.

The Cuban delegate said that in the face of the "inflexible" stand of the U.S., countries of the South should not be tempted into partial negotiations.

At the opening session on Monday, Indian Prime Minister Indira

Gandhi appeared to set the tone for the meeting by calling for an agreement on the immediate launching of global negotiations.

But in the committee discussing this issue, there was debate Tuesday on whether or not the New Delhi meeting should have specific discussions on "alternative texts" on how to get the global negotiations underway.

The conference spokesman said one view expressed was that the New Delhi meeting was not an appropriate forum for this as the talks here were only consultations and not negotiations, and only a third of the "Group of 77" developing countries was represented.

He declined to say which countries were involved in the debate.

The conference spokesman said that in the committee on South-South cooperation delegates stressed that prospects were good.

In the plenary, delegates supported the need for global negotiations.

Niaz Naik of Pakistan said the dialogue between North and South was a "historical necessity".

Julio Londono Paredes of Colombia called for dynamic action in global negotiations and stressed the need for a food security system.

Nigerian delegate C. Patrick Bolokor also highlighted food reserves, access to markets and equitable decision-making in international financial institutions as priority areas.

Sri Lankan delegate Lal Jayawardena laid emphasis on what he called new political impetus to resolve the impasse in the negotiations.

The North-South dialogue is stalled because of a dispute over the forum in which talks on aid and trade should take place.

Moi warns currency smugglers

NAIROBI (R) — Faced with mounting economic difficulties, President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya has pledged action against businessmen who he said were wrecking the country's economy by smuggling out currency.

In a speech to the chamber of commerce last night, Mr. Moi said he would not hesitate to expose such businessmen no matter whether they were of African, Asian or European origin.

Banner-headlined on the front pages of Tuesday's national press, the speech appeared aimed at countering suggestions that Mr. Moi had unfairly singled out Kenya's Asian community for corrupt practices in a stinging attack two weeks ago.

The president called on his people to "expose the few greedy people who want to tarnish the country's good name."

Like most African countries south of the Sahara, Kenya has been hard-hit by rising oil prices, slack demand for commodities which account for most exports, and the increased cost of manufactured goods from industrialised countries.

Mr. Moi said a number of bus-

inessmen here were engaged in what he termed evil acts of economic sabotage. "I sometimes wonder whether these people are true Kenyans. Do they really like their country?"

Earlier this month, Mr. Moi alarmed the Asian community by threatening them with deportation.

"From now on, anybody found hoarding or smuggling will be punished severely. If he is an Asian he will be deported immediately, regardless of whether he is a citizen or not, and if he is an African he will have his (shop) licence cancelled," the president said on February 6.

Malaysia, Sri Lanka study agreements

KUALA LUMPUR (A.P.) — Malaysia and Sri Lanka are studying the possibility of having an investment protection and promotion agreement, visiting Sri Lankan Finance Minister Ronnie de Mel told a press conference here Tuesday. Both countries are also discussing the possibility of updating the existing avoidance of double-taxation agreement, he added after a briefing and talks with Malaysian finance ministry officials.

He also said that though Malaysian investors had agreed to go into joint ventures with Sri Lanka in hotel construction, orchid culture, fish farming, coconut oil and palm oil processing and manufacture of metal roofing sheets, there were other possible areas which should be further explored.

EEC announces major anti-Soviet trade measures

BRUSSELS (A.P.) — The 10 European Economic Community (EEC) countries agreed in principle Tuesday to limit imports of Soviet goods to pressure for relaxation of martial law in Poland.

The decision was announced by British and Netherlands officials during a recess at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers. "This action was taken as a clear political signal to the Soviet Union," a British official said.

The official said the foreign ministers, including Lord Carrington of Britain, Mr. Hans Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and Mr. Claude Cheysson of France, decided to lower the quotas or raise tariffs currently applicable to manufactured and luxury goods purchased by the 10 countries from the Soviet Union.

No final decisions on goods or amounts were made, but the officials said the most likely action would be to lower the amounts of luxury goods like caviar, diamonds, furs and liquor the Soviet Union may sell in EEC countries.

The officials said the EEC's executive commission was ordered to make specific proposals, as soon as possible, outlining the type of goods involved and the precise quotas.

They said once the proposals were made, the 10 governments would have to approve them.

In addition, the ministers agreed in principle to appropriate 8 million European currency units (\$8.2 million) from their joint budget for humanitarian aid to Poland. The aid would be distributed through private relief agencies, not the Polish government, the officials said.

Tokyo follows suit

TOKYO (R) — Japan Tuesday announced sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union. Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said Japan would not extend new official credits to Poland and would suspend for the time being negotiations on rescheduling official Polish debts to Japan due this year.

Last week the government, protesting over the imposition of martial law in Poland, decided to restrict the movements of Polish embassy staff in Tokyo and to give \$50,000 in humanitarian aid to Poland through the international Red Cross.

Japan said today annual trade consultations with the Soviet Union would not be held for the time being and a Soviet request for more official trade representatives would not be granted.

It also said Japan would "cautiously study extension of the period of stay for members of a Soviet purchasing commission, due to expire at the end of this year, taking into account future developments of the situation in Poland."

North Sea oil: A story of prosperity and decay

By Brian Killen
Reuter

ABERDEEN, Scotland — Britain's North Sea oil boom has brought bitterness as well as wealth to this Scottish port and left many local people longing for the days before "black gold" transformed their lives.

When Britain began to funnel oil through Aberdeen in the early 1970s, the cost of living in the city rose sharply. Those connected with oil grew fat on the pickings of prosperity, but part of the city's 250,000 population became worse off.

Traditionally thrifty Aberdonians have had to dig deep into their savings since oil arrived, because they say the city's shopkeepers and businessmen have been cashing in on the influx of free-spending oilmen by pushing up prices.

The price of everything from a pint of beer to a packet of soap powder has rocketed here in the last 10 years, causing even those associated with North Sea oil to regret the industry's Midas touch and sympathise with those feeling the pinch.

"I wish oil had never been dis-

covered. Those who have money are getting richer and the locals can't afford to go out on a Friday," rig-worker Leon Leonard said.

Whisky distilleries, paper mills, textile plants and fish-processing factories in this barren, sparsely-populated region have been hit hard by what many here see as rampant oil-related inflation.

Property and labour costs, forced up by oil company demand, are the highest in Scotland. They have dealt a further blow to industries still reeling from the effects of recession.

The north east Scotland development authority estimates that 2,500 non-oil jobs were lost between 1971 and 1976, and about 1,300 of those were in fish-processing.

Some have been re-employed in the oil industry. But others made redundant look back fondly to the

days before the North Sea revolution. They can be seen milling around the local employment agency or job centre.

The region has an estimated 34,000 people working in oil-related industries, but 7.6 per cent of the working population in the Aberdeen area are jobless — about four percentage points up on the pre-boom 1970 level and still rising.

Two building workers, regulars in one of the city's few remaining sawdust-on-the-floor taverns, said oil was taking jobs away from "the ordinary folk".

But paddy cbisholm, district manager of the local job centre, said: "If it wasn't for North Sea oil, the situation would be much worse."

A well-known local song begins "the northern lights of old Aberdeen mean home sweet home to me," but many who have lived in this spartan corner of northeast Scotland for generations now feel like guests in a city belonging to oilmen and profiteers.

One businessman groused about the cost of a hotel room. He said the price of his bed and breakfast accommodation had gone up from seven sterling (£13) to 27 sterling (\$50) a night in six years.

The city's sleek new multi-storey hotels, which tower above squat but sturdy grey granite houses, charge up to £50 (\$93) a night for a single room.

Some Aberdonians say they feel left out in the cold, suffering because of oil.

The fishing community here believes it has suffered more than most. "They've bled us dry...fishermen made this town and oil has spoiled it," said Sandy Dunoon, a local fisherman.

Mr. Dunoon pointed out a group of his mates and said they had no regular income and no prospects. He said some had gone to work on the oil boats, but the rest just sat drinking.

Trawlers still chug three abreast into Aberdeen harbour with laden creels for the fish market. But nowadays they have to jostle for position at the quays with oil supply vessels and pay grossly inflated landing charges.

The so-called "boom city of the north" still smacks of a deceptive opulence, however. And from the top of a portico, a statue of the goddess of plenty, Ceres, looks down on a city centre where business and commerce thrive by clinging to the coat-tails of the oil industry.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices fell sharply on the overnight falls on wall street and lower sterling, dealers said.

Even reductions in some U.S. prime rates and better than expected 1981 results from Commercial Union and Natwest failed to arrest the slide, dealers added. Natwest ended 7p lower at 473, having traded 15p down at one stage, while Barclays and Lloyds both fell 9p. Commercial Union added 12p to 144, helping some other composite insurers to post small net gains.

Falls among the leaders stretched to 10p as in GEC and Thorn. The F.T. index at 1500 was down 8.7 at 559.5.

Government bonds were also weak, though the government broker managed to sell out the special treasury three per cent 1987 "tap" stock during the morning, dealers said. Long dated issues ended around 3/4 point below Monday's later firm levels.

Oils were again dull, with B.P., Shell and Tricentral all losing 6p, but gold shares attracted small buying interest at the easier levels, dealers added.

ICI was still nervous ahead of results due Thursday, falling 6p to 330. Bowater gave up 8p of recent speculative gains and mim holdings fell 13p to 162 on a rights issues announcement.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.8380/90	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2184/87	Canadian dollars
	2.3615/25	West German marks
	2.5870/5900	Dutch guilders
	1.8750/60	Swiss francs
	43.20/25	Belgian francs
	6.0183/0215	French francs
	126.25/1266.25	Italian lire
	234.25/40	Japanese yen
	5.7500/20	Swedish crowns
	5.9835/55	Norwegian crowns
	7.8930/70	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	359.40/360.00	U.S. dollars

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30	Korim
5:50	Cartoons
6:15	Children's Programme
6:40	Children's Programme
7:25	Local Programme
7:30	Local Programme
	on development
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Arabic Series
9:30	Arabic Series
10:15	Soccer match
11:00	News in Arabic
11:10	Soccer match continued

CHANNEL 6

6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
7:45	Management
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Comedy: Benson
9:10	Prince Regent
10:00	News in English
10:15	Dallas

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Headlines
10:03	Morning Show
10:30	30 Minute Theatre
11:00	Signing off
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	North by Sea
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	French Pop Stars
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:03	Story Time
18:30	Jibran Jibran
19:00	News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)
19:10	News Reports

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "Space and Man." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News. Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

04:00	Newsdesk 04:30 Country Style 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 The London Back 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Strictly Instrumental 07:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Letter from London 7:40 Book Choice 07:45 Report on Religion 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 The King of Instruments 08:30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Terry Wogan's Album Time 10:15 Classical Record Review 10:30 The Red and the Black 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 Listening Post 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Nature Notebook 12:25 The Farming World 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Radio Theatre 14:15 Report on Religion 14:30 A Word in Edgeways 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 Musicians at Large 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News: Listening Post 17:25 The King of Instruments 7:40 Book Choice 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Top Twenty 19:00 Outlook 19:30 Stock Market Report: Look Ahead 19:45 Ploegman of the Moon 20:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Assignment 21:00 Network UK 21:15 Marching and Waltzing 21:30 Jazz for the Asking 22:00 World News: The World Today 22:25 Paperback Choice: Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 The Instrument Makers 23:30 Top Twenty
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AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:

6:30	Karachi (PIA)
8:00	Cairo (EA)
8:55	Agaba
9:00	Cairo
9:40	Dhahran
9:45	Kuwait
9:50	Muscat, Dubai
10:10	Beirut
10:15	Abu Dhabi
11:00	Larnaca (CY)
11:40	Jeddah (SV)
14:00	Bucharest (Tarom)
15:30	Kuwait (KAC)
16:30	Paris (AF)
16:45	Bangkok
17:00	Cairo
17:30	Cairo (EA)
17:45	Copenhagen, Athens
17:50	Zurich (SR)
20:00	Cairo
20:30	Beirut (MEA)
21:00	Frankfurt (LH)
01:00	Baghdad
01:00	Cairo
02:00	Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

3:30	Cairo
6:15	Frankfurt (LH)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Amman: Uthman Mustafa Uthman 74024 Abbas Al Hakim 91256

ARRIVALS:

Zarqa: Sami Al Ma'ayteh (—)

PHARMACIES:

Amman: Al Salam 36730 Youssef 51822 Al Abdali 36121 Al Yarmouk 3694 Lyad 74822

ARRIVALS:

Zarqa: Al Hikmah (—)

PHARMACIES:

Amman: Al Salam 36730 Youssef 51822 Al Abdali 36121 Al Yarmouk 3694 Lyad 74822

ARRIVALS:

Zarqa: Al Hikmah (—)

PHARMACIES:

Amman: Al Salam 36730 Youssef 51822 Al Abdali 36121 Al Yarmouk 3694 Lyad 74822

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Zarqa: Al Hikmah (—)

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Zarqa: Al Hikmah (—)

PHARMACIES:

Amman: Al Salam 36730 Youssef 51822 Al Abdali 36121 Al Yarmouk 3694 Lyad 74822

ARRIVALS:

Zarqa: Al Hikmah (—)

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre

British Council 41520

British Council

Goethe Institute 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre

Spanish Cultural Centre 24049

Turkish Cultural Centre

Haya Arts Centre 65195

Al Hussein Youth City

Y.W.C.A. 41793

Y.W.M.A.

Amman Municipal Library 36111

University of Jordan Library

843555/843666

LIBRARIES

Service Clubs

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 4:47

Sunrise 6:10

Dhuhr 11:50

SPORTS



A Soviet lively show

MOSCOW — Though Soviet water-skiers appeared on the international scene quite recently, they have already become serious challengers to well-known foreign champions in the sport.

Water skis have won thousands of devotees since their very appearance in the Soviet Union. As it is not only a sport, but also a lively show, water skiing attracts many spectators and aficionados, keenly interested in slalom, ski-jumps and figure skiing, which was dubbed dancing on the water; and each event is beautiful in its own way.

The recent European championship, held in Yugoslavia, has seen the Soviet team win the second place, while one of its members, Natalya Rumyantseva (left), became Europe's champion for the third time.

Natalya's team fellow members, Inessa Potes and Marina Chereva, won respectively the second and the fourth places.

— Fotokhronika TASS



GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
— 1981 by Chicago Tribune

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AKQ3 ♥A8762 ♦Q107 ♣J
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

A.—The hand is a trifle too strong for a jump raise to three spades, but not good enough and the wrong texture for a jump shift. We suggest that you temporize with a bid of two hearts, then support spades vigorously at your next turn. If you jump raised instead, you wouldn't know what to do should partner simply bid four spades.

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠QJ732 ♥74 ♦K84 ♣A95
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

A.—Not an easy hand to bid. It is a whit too weak for a jump raise, but far too strong for a simple raise or a leap to four spades. The solution is a temporizing bid of two clubs, to be followed by a spade raise on the next round.

Q.3—North-South vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AKJ87542 ♥A ♦QJ98
Partner opens the bidding with one club. What do you respond?

A.—While we do not usually like to make a jump shift with a void in partner's suit, this hand is the exception. Your spade suit is self-sustaining, and you can play in the suit even if partner is void. The important thing is to let partner know immediately that you are interested in slam—if you don't, you might never be able to catch up. Bid two spades.

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as

South you hold:
♠K105 ♥83 ♦J72 ♣Q10952
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♦ Dble Pass 2 ♦
Pass 3 ♦ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A.—Partner must have a pretty good hand to raise you to the three-level in a non-competitive auction when you might have a bust. In fact, you have a fairly good five-card suit and a solid stopper in the enemy suit. Bid three no trump. If partner's raise was based on distribution more than high cards, he can always run to four clubs.

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠Q10962 ♥K873 ♦853 ♣8
Partner opens the bidding with one no trump. What do you respond?
A.—The way we play Stayman, your hand is not strong enough to employ the convention, for it is forcing to two no trump or three of a major. Therefore, we would simply bid two spades. However, if you play the non-forcing variation of Stayman, by all means bid two clubs and then, if partner denies a major by bidding two diamonds, sign off in two spades. Naturally, you intend passing two hearts or two spades.

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KQJ ♥J7 ♦AK105 ♣KQ76
Partner opens the bidding with four hearts. What action do you take?
A.—You have a very fine hand, but it is not enough for slam. You must be off either two aces or an ace and a trump trick. If partner had something like seven hearts headed by the A-K-Q and an outside ace, he would have opened the auction with one heart rather than a preemptive bid of four hearts.

China invited to world softball

OKLAHOMA CITY (A.P.) — Invitations for the fifth World Women's Softball Championships in Taiwan have been delivered to an officer of the International Softball Federation (ISF) and the invitations include one for China.

"The invitations were delivered Monday by Tom Shieh, a representative of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association," said Don Porter, the ISF's secretary general.

Taiwan agreed to invite the Chinese under the condition that only the host country be allowed to fly its national flag and play its national anthem at the opening and closing ceremonies of the competition.

The only other flag to be flown at the games will be that of the ISF.

Porter said the formal invitations bore the emblem of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association.

Indian team beats English cricketers

TRIVANDRUM, India (A.P.) — A hurricane opening stand of 104 runs in just 10 overs helped India to cruise to an easy victory over England Tuesday in a one-day, limited-over benefit match at this southern Indian city.

The Englishmen, batting first, set a victory target of 264 runs for the home side. It took the Indians only 35.5 overs to reach this target.

Indian openers K. Srikant and S. Srinivasan pounded the English bowling, including the pace attack of Ian Botham and John Lever. Srikant made 75 runs, studded with 16 boundaries.

Scotland, Spain meet in World Cup warm-up

VALENCIA (R) — The eyes of the soccer world will be focused on Valencia Wednesday night when Spain meet Scotland in a World Cup warm-up soccer international.

As hosts, Spain will be one of the World Cup favorites and rivals will be eager to gauge their current form in the Luis Casanova Stadium where they will play their three preliminary group five matches in June against Yugoslavia, Northern Ireland and Honduras.

It will also be an important match for the Spanish police. Although only about 200 Scottish fans are expected to travel, the police will use the occasion to rehearse some of their security plans for the finals.

A clutch of managers will be in attendance, but they are unlikely to learn too much about either side, both of whom will be understrength.

Jesus Zamora, who is expected to be one of the outstanding personalities of the World Cup, suffered a leg injury in a League match against Barcelona earlier this month and will be missing from the Spanish midfield.

Scotland manager Jock Stein has also had to reshuffle his side after wingers John Robertson of Nottingham Forest and Glasgow Rangers' David Cooper withdrew at the weekend.

Stein has been forced to field a 4-4-2 formation, using Liverpool's Kenny Dalglish and Alan Brazil of Ipswich as his front-runners.

Brazil lived up to his nickname

of 'Pele' last week by scoring six goals in two English League games in the space of 72 hours.

But Scotland, who meet Brazil, Soviet Union and New Zealand in Group Six in Malaga and Seville in the finals, will not be dependent on just their strikers for goals.

Midfielders John Wark of Ipswich and Liverpool captain Graeme Souness form a deadly back-up force.

Stein is looking to Wark, in particular, to break down the Spanish defence. "I expect Kenny Dalglish to come in for special attention and this could be to Wark's advantage if he can make use of the space available to him," said Stein.

The Spanish forward line will be led by the veteran Barcelona striker, Quini, now fully recovered from his kidnapping ordeal.

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WORLD

Anti-Obote guerrillas raid Uganda military barracks

NAIROBI (Agencies) — Some 300 heavily-armed guerrillas slipped into the Ugandan capital Kampala Tuesday and attacked the city's main military barracks, sparking some of the heaviest fighting since the war which ousted dictator Idi Amin in 1979.

The rocket attack was the biggest shooting spree since guerrilla groups started a campaign to topple Ugandan President Milton Obote a year ago.

Uganda Radio, in a broadcast monitored here, claimed the "terrorists" were easily overpowered by the Ugandan army and large quantities of arms were captured. But the Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM), one of several guerrilla groups trying to oust Mr. Obote, claimed all the Ugandan army soldiers ran away when it launched an early morning mortar attack on the Malire barracks in the southern part of Kampala.

"We had a free uninterrupted morning where we took most of the arms and we couldn't manage

to take all of them because there were too many," said a UFM spokesman, who telephoned news organisations here.

Residents in the Ugandan capital, reached by telephone from Nairobi, said heavy gunfire, which began about 2 a.m., ended at mid-morning.

Shops, banks, embassies and offices remained closed on Tuesday morning and residents said Ugandans who went to work "started running to go home" as rocket and gunfire continued during morning office hours.

Uganda Radio denounced the attackers as "a gang of terrorists" and gave no details on their number. But a high-ranking Ugandan government official told Reuters the assault force consisted of around 300 men "armed to the teeth."

The UFM, led by Dr. Andrew Kayira, is one of three guerrilla movements which merged last January into a united front committed to the violent overthrow of

President Obote and his administration.

Formation of the United Popular Front (UPF) was announced in London on Jan. 7 by two former presidents of Uganda, Yusufu Lule and Godfrey Binaisa. Both claim that the December, 1980 elections which brought Dr. Obote to power were rigged.

The UFM spokesman said guerrillas were still at large in and around Kampala more than 12 hours after the fighting began.

The violence subsided around 8 a.m., but diplomats reported by telephone that bursts of small arms fire continued to reverberate through the area of the main market well into the afternoon.

Uganda Radio, however, reported in its 1 p.m. newscast that Kampala was completely quiet.

The government official, who declined to be named, said that the attack force had been repulsed and fled towards Entebbe, south of Kampala on the shore of Lake Victoria. The Kampala-Entebbe road was closed.



King Hassan II

King Hassan protests Polisario's OAU entry

RABAT (Agencies) — King Hassan of Morocco on Tuesday strongly condemned the decision to allow Polisario guerrillas to take part in a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) council of ministers in Addis Ababa.

In a message to President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, the current chairman of the OAU, King Hassan said the move was a "double assassination" on the part of the organisation's secretariat.

"Firstly, Your Excellency has been chosen as the first victim, by deliberately exposing you and your prestige to the absurdity of the accomplished fact, and in politics this is a deadly weapon."

"Secondly, by taking this position, your authors wanted to deal a fatal blow to the credibility of our assembly of which you are the current chairman," the king declared.

The Polisario Front has been fighting Morocco the past six years for independence of the phosphate-rich territory of Western Sahara in northwestern Africa. The issue has been one of the most contentious facing the OAU, but it was not on the agenda for the Addis Ababa meeting.

The Western Sahara became the main talking point, however, when OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo decided shortly before Monday's formal opening of the conference to admit the Polisario delegation to the meeting as the 51st member of the OAU.

Instead of tackling the OAU budget for fiscal year 1982-83, the major agenda item for what was intended as a routine week-long meeting, the delegates spent the morning listening to speeches for and against the admission of the guerrilla movement.

The seating of Polisario in Addis Ababa was seen as a major political victory for the group, which has been lobbying for OAU membership since the mid-1970s.

Espresso machines yield heroin

NEW YORK (R) — Narcotics agents found more than 600 coffee machines in 13 Italian Espresso machines shipped from Naples with a batch of antique cars, a New York court was told.

The machines contained \$70 million worth of heroin, wrapped in tin foil and a Sicilian newspaper. Agents said the haul, weighing 70 kilograms, was their biggest in the New York area for more than seven years.

A 32-year-old Italian, John Notaro, appeared in court Monday accused of smuggling the heroin into the United States. A federal judge set his bail at \$10 million.

Drug enforcement officials told the court that Mr. Notaro, who came to the U.S. in 1963 from Cortale, Italy, was arrested on Saturday after the Espresso machines were delivered to his Brooklyn gift shop.

They said the heroin was discovered when the machines arrived at Newark, New Jersey, aboard an Italian freighter. They were packed in containers with antique cars, which Mr. Notaro imported from Italy. The cars were stripped but nothing else was found.

Diario 16 story disrupts Madrid trials

MADRID (Agencies) — The court martial of officers charged in connection with last year's abortive coup in Spain resumed Tuesday after a delay of three and a half hours caused by a row over a newspaper article.

The editor of the newspaper which published the article on Tuesday's anniversary of the attempt was expelled from the hearing.

Lawyers for the 32 officers on trial for military rebellion said their clients refused to enter the courtroom in protest against the article in the pro-government Madrid newspaper *Diario 16*.

The article gave a soldier's version of how a company of military police joined the rebel civil guards who stormed the Spanish congress exactly one year ago.

The soldier quoted the second in command of the company as having threatened to shoot any of his men who refused to enter the parliament.

Both the commander of the company and his second, a major and a captain, are among the officers on trial in connection with the coup attempt.

Lawyers for the accused complained the article could prejudice

their case.

The defendants refused to enter the court room, a converted army warehouse on the outskirts of Madrid, until the military tribunal stripped *Diario 16* of its accreditation to cover the trial.

Shortly after the hearing resumed, *Diario 16* Editor Pedro Ramirez left the court room when the presiding judge, Lt.-Gen. Alvarez Rodriguez, announced that the paper's accreditation had been withdrawn.

The newspaper has been one of the most active in reporting discontent in the military and alleged plots against Spain's young democracy.

Military sources said an investigation had been started to check the allegations made in the *Diario 16* story.

The newspaper article quoted an unidentified military policeman in an army unit that later joined the 288 Civil Guards in parliament as saying he was told to shoot anybody in the neck who balked at joining the rebellion.

"When you are threatened with a shot in the neck, you don't take a step backward," the military policeman said in the newspaper article.

He said the order came from Capt. Carlos Alvarez Arenas, for whom the prosecution is asking seven years in prison, and while Maj. Ricardo Pardo Zancada, for whom the prosecution asks 15 years imprisonment, was leading the army men into the parliament.

The prosecution is asking 30 years prison terms for Lt.-Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, Maj. Gen. Alfonso Armada and Civil Guard Lt.-Col. Antonio Tejero, who led the storming of parliament.

Gen. Milans del Bosch ordered tanks into the streets in eastern Valencia in support of the coup, the prosecution charges. Gen. Armada, former deputy army chief of staff, tried to install himself as the new head of government, according to indictment for military rebellion.

Press spokesman for the defence department, Brig.-Gen. Antonio Rodriguez Toquero, said he asked the newspaper to explain the article. He declined to elaborate.

The court martial has aroused wide interest in Spain and is considered a test for the government in the face of continuing military unrest and right-wing opposition to Spain's fragile democracy.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Rafsanjani attacks U.S., France

BEIRUT (A.P.) — Iran's parliament speaker blamed the United States and France for engineering Monday's bomb explosion in eastern Tehran which killed 15 persons and said they were aiding opposition groups to carry out terrorist acts, the state-run Tehran Radio reported Tuesday.

"In discovering (guerrilla) hideouts in Tehran, we have found out that they have taken money from the United States and that the United States has spent money for various sabotage acts (in Iran)," said Speaker Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Rafsanjani in Tuesday's open session of parliament. Speaker Rafsanjani said, "We consider the United States and now France responsible for these crimes," referring to a bomb in a garbage truck which went off outside the revolutionary guards barracks in eastern Tehran Monday, killing 15 persons and injuring 61 others. The white-turbaned, bearded Rafsanjani also accused France of giving shelter to various Iranian opposition groups, including former liberal President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr and the leader of the most powerful Mujahideen-e-Khalq guerrilla group, Massoud Rajavi, plus relatives and former army generals of the deposed late Shah, Iran "would never forgive France," said Hojatoleslam Rafsanjani in a recorded speech broadcast by Tehran Radio.

Anonymous letter regrets car-bomb attack in Geneva

GENEVA (R) — A Geneva newspaper said Tuesday it had received an anonymous letter from Lebanon apologising for a car bomb attack here last month. The letter reprinted in *La Suisse* offered to pay any damages to Joan Serban, a 48-year-old doctor whose leg was seriously injured when the bomb exploded as he started his car. It was a "regrettable error," the letter said. Police said they had failed to find any reason why Dr. Serban, a Romanian who became a Swiss citizen last year, should have been the target of a bomb attack.

Vellayati talks with Turkmen

ANKARA (R) — Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Vellayati, who arrived unexpectedly Monday night, had talks Tuesday with Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, state radio said. It gave few details. Ankara has been playing down its mediation in the Gulf war, saying Turkey was participating in a general effort by Muslim states. The radio said Dr. Vellayati arrived on tour "from another country." Diplomatic sources said they believed he had visited Algeria and Libya.

Hurd continues Gulf tour

MANAMA (A.P.) — British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Douglas Hurd, was in North Yemen Tuesday on the second leg of a Gulf tour that shows Britain's reputed diplomacy is still popular in this area. Bahrain newspapers splashed statements, made by Mr. Hurd at a press conference here Monday night, on their front pages, with particular emphasis on his implied support for bringing the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) into Middle East peace negotiations.

Wazzan in Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan arrived here from Saudi Arabia Tuesday to continue a Gulf tour to discuss the Lebanese situation. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are members of an Arab League committee which has been entrusted with ending the seven-year-old civil strife in Lebanon. The committee, which also includes Syria, has made little progress. Official sources in Beirut said that during the tour, Mr. Wazzan would discuss "an Arab solution to the Lebanese crisis and financial assistance."

Ustinov upholds Soviet power

MOSCOW (A.P.) — Defence Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov pledged Tuesday, on Soviet Army and Navy Day, that the nation is doing "everything necessary" to improve its defences and its combat readiness.

He did not, however, spell out what steps the Soviet government had taken, nor mention how much

money had been allocated for the task.

The Soviet Union announced in November that the rate of capital investment during the current five-year plan will not grow as fast as originally planned, prompting speculation among Western experts here that more money is being pumped into the military.

The Soviets have repeatedly pledged to match what they say is a Western military buildup.

An order issued Tuesday by Mr. Ustinov, and published in major Soviet newspapers, accused imperialist circles of a "vicious campaign of attacks" against Poland, of an undeclared war against Afghanistan and of actions to heat up the situation in the Middle East and elsewhere.

The order also said that the United States and other NATO countries had embarked on an "aggressive course" aimed at achieving

military superiority over the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies.

"Under these circumstances," the defence minister said, "the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet state, consistently pursuing the Leninist peaceful foreign policy, are doing everything necessary to improve the country's peace capability and the combat readiness of its armed forces."

An accompanying article that Mr. Ustinov wrote for Tuesday's editions of the Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* vowed that the Soviet Union is prepared to rebuff aggression "no matter where it comes from."

"The Soviet people can be sure that the armed forces of the USSR... are always on guard and alert," it concluded.

The holiday marks the establishment of the Soviet army and navy in 1918, some 100 days after the Communist revolution that overthrew the Russian czar.

Nkomo suffers defections

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe (A.P.) — Two top officials of Joshua Nkomo's majority party quit Tuesday to join Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, while army engineers and police continued a search for more hidden weapons of arms belonging to Mr. Nkomo and his followers.

The officials who defected from Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) to Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) were the district chairman of Gokwe, west of Salisbury, and Que Que, southwest of the capital.

The arms caches find and the property accumulation by ZAPU... disgusted me and undermined my organisation inf-

luence," said Charles Jiji, the Que Que chairman.

"Most people in my area have left ZAPU to join ZANU," said Wellington Chikuni of Gokwe.

Meanwhile, a secretary at Mr. Nkomo's house said he was busy organising a planned meeting of the 152-member ZAPU central committee to decide whether the party should remain in the crumbling coalition government or go into opposition.

The meeting was originally slated for Wednesday, but ZAPU officials said Tuesday it might be postponed because all members could not be gathered in time. The officials did not know whether it would be held in Bulawayo or Salisbury.

ZAPU insiders, who would not be identified, said most members of the policy-making central committee would opt to quit the 22-month coalition government and move the party's 20 seats to the opposition benches.

Already sitting in opposition to Mr. Mugabe, who has 57 of the 100 national assembly seats, are former Prime Minister Ian D. Smith with 20 seats and Bishop Abel Muzorewa with three. There has been no indication of any possible link up between all three of those parties.

Papal cleansing programme awaits

By Michael Sheridan
Reuters

ROME — The Roman Catholic Jesuit order of priests once known as the "Pope's Shock Troops" meets Tuesday for a reckoning with the Vatican unprecedented in its 442-year history.

In a villa set amid the vineyards and hills of Frascati outside Rome, Jesuit leaders from all over the world are to spend a week cloistered in prayer and discussion over the future of the largest and most influential religious order, among 700 million Roman Catholics.

The meeting is at the behest of Pope John Paul, whose traditional view of the priesthood clashes with progressive and liberal trends among the Jesuits.

He has lamented "deplorable deficiencies" in the order, appointed his own personal delegate to investigate them and will address the provincial superiors, or regional heads, to spell out his

views.

Before he appears on Saturday, his personal delegate, Father Paolo Dezza, will spend three days making the Pope's wishes clear to the meeting. "There has never been a blow to their prestige like this," one high Vatican official said.

The blow fell last year when Father Arrupe, the Basque intellectual and ascetic who has headed the order since 1965, collapsed with a severe stroke at Rome airport.

Unable to fulfill all his duties, Father Arrupe remains superior general in name but in practice Pope John Paul banded his job last October to Father Dezza, 80.

Father Dezza, "a moderate intellect and a holy and obedient man," according to a Vatican official who knows him well, has the difficult task of steering the Jesuits back towards the conservative views of Pope John Paul.

Some Jesuits favour the rediscovery of rigid discipline and theology while others see it as a return to the days before Pope John XXIII called the second Vatican council to breathe fresh air into the church.

Father Arrupe's period of office saw the Jesuits break free of their old role as stern guardians of tradition and Pope John Paul has said clearly that he feels they have gone too far.

Some have involved themselves in politics, preaching a mixture of Marxism and Christianity in a number of countries.

Jesuits have also been in the forefront of those questioning church teachings on birth control, celibacy in the priesthood and the ordination of women.

The 27,000 Jesuits hold influential positions in education, church government and the Vatican itself, where they run the powerful Vatican Radio.

Jesuits at Alban Hills

rees say.

Opus Dei (work of God) is a lay organisation believing in inflexible tradition which has been known to advocate self-flagellation as penance for sins.

Some Vatican observers and newspapers have speculated that *Opus Dei* could be in line for a move into the centres of Vatican power, possibly replacing some Jesuits.

"That is one of the most far-fetched and nonsensical theories I have heard for years," said a senior Vatican official, who preferred not to be named.

"Laymen would never replace an order of priests who have vowed loyalty to the Pope for four and a half centuries," he added.

But the fact that the Jesuit leaders are gathered in the Alban hills to hear the Pope's commands for their future is a mark of the controversy surrounding the order.

After the second Vatican council but did not intervene, preferring to rely on the guidance of Father Arrupe.

Now the order that has the reputation of producing the finest minds in Catholicism must choose the man to lead it towards the next century, a choice to be made by a general congregation of the order as yet uncalled.

Jesuit superior-generals historically remained in office until death but Father Arrupe, before his illness, had already asked the Pope for permission to step down.

The pontiff, unable to find a successor to match Father Arrupe's reputation for balance, asked him to stay on.

Jesuit sources, however, believe that the provincial superiors will emerge from their seclusion in the countryside having been made well aware of the type of candidate the Pope wants to take up Father Arrupe's legacy as "the black Pope" of Roman Catholicism, as the head of the order is sometimes known.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

U.K. hospitals to charge foreign patients

LONDON (R) — Britain's state hospitals were ordered Monday to start charging many foreign visitors for treatment from next October. Backbench M.P.'s of the ruling Conservative Party have complained for years that some foreigners were abusing the country's health service. Citizens of the European Common Market, Warsaw Pact countries, seven other states and several British dependencies will still be treated free under reciprocal agreements, the government said Monday. So will emergency cases. The hospitals are expected to collect £6 million (almost \$12 million) a year from foreign patients, the government said. Those who will continue to receive free treatment include visitors from Austria, Norway, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Portugal, New Zealand, Malta, Hong Kong and Gibraltar.

Koch sets eyes on governorship

NEW YORK (R) — Edward Koch, elected by a landslide just four months ago to a second term as New York city's mayor, announced Monday he would stand for election as state governor, a move which if successful would give him a national platform. Mr. Koch, 57, said that he would start his campaign in April to win the democratic nomination. If he gains that and then wins the November general election he would be the first New York Mayor to go on to higher office since 1815. He vowed that as governor he would become a national spokesman against President Reagan's "New Federalism" proposals and restore the death penalty in New York State.

Maureen Reagan for Senate candidacy

LOS ANGELES (R) — President Reagan's elder daughter Maureen Monday filed papers to be a candidate to the U.S. Senate and told reporters she had supported the Republican Party longer than her father had. President Reagan, who has not endorsed his daughter's candidacy, was a Democrat until he joined the Republican Party in 1962. Miss Reagan, 40, is one of seven contenders for the Republican nomination for a Senate seat from California being vacated this year by Republican Senator L.S. Hayakawa.